The Pyongyang Times

No. 36 (568) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1975 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Gives On-the-Spot Guidance in Changjon Primary School in Pyongyang

on the First Day of New Academic Year Marked by Complete Introduction of Universal Compulsory 11-Year Education

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, visited on September 1 the Chollima Changjon Primary School, Pyongyang, for an on-the-spot guidance.

The entire teaching staffs and pupils of the school were overwhelmed with great emotion and excitement as they could meet the fatherly leader whom they always revere, awake or asleep, on the first day of the new academic year marked by the complete introduction of universal compulsory 11-year education.

Hanging on the facade of the school building were slogans "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" Also seen there were streamers bearing the words "Thank you, the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung!", "Highest glory to the great leader who established the most superior socialist education system in the world!" and "Long live the complete introduction of universal compulsory 11-year education!"

Teachers, school children and their parents with flowers in their hands were standing in rows from early morning in the playground of the school colourfully decorated with a floral gate, national flags of the Republic and beautiful flowers.

At 10:30 in the morning **the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived at the school** amid the loud playing of welcome music.

That moment there arose stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and waves of beautiful flowers rolled on.

Teachers and children shouted "manse!" (hurrah) again and again. Their cheers were the expression of deep respect and reverence for the great leader who founded the immortal Juche idea in his early years, established the glorious revolutionary tradition of education in the grim period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and, on its basis, brought Juche-oriented education into full bloom in this land once far removed from modern civilization and wisely steered our people toward the struggle to realize in a very short period the historic cause of the most superior and most revolutionary communist compulsory 11-year education which others could not realise even for centuries.

As they looked at the fatherly leader they could not help but recall with deep emotion the proud road covered by their school under his profound care.

Right after the armistice when gunpowder was still smouldering, the fatherly leader who spares nothing for the children, personally chose the site of the Changjon Primary School at the sunny southern foot of Mansudae Hill in order to ensure that the children study at the sunlit school.

On September 26, 1954, he visited this school which was built. He was very satisfied to see children studying at the sunny classrooms. Then he gave highly important instructions that the material foundations of the school should be better built up and children be trained to be fine workers of the country well prepared mentally, morally and physically. He showed untiring solicitude, sending teaching materials and facilities and musical instruments. Thanks to his solicitude, the school was honoured with "Order of Kim Il Sung" and the title of Chollima school.

Teaching staffs and children could know well the infinite love of the great leader shown to them in those glorious days. They were now honoured with his revisit. This time he came to see how the new enrollment was going on and if conditions were created well for study on the significant, historic day of switching over to 11-year education.

The great leader was greeted by Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, personages concerned Kim Guk Tae, Kim Sok Gi, Kim Chang Ju, Son Song Pil, Ryu Gum Son and Kang Hui Won and leading staffs of the school.

Lovely children who had just been admitted to the school reverently extended greetings to the respected and beloved, fatherly leader with these words: "Father Marshal Kim Il Sung, thank you!" Then they presented him with bouquets of fragrant flowers carrying the feelings of singlehearted allegiance of the entire teachers, children and their parents.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly responded to the enthusiastic cheers of teachers, children and their parents and, smiling all over his face, walked round to see newly-enrolled children standing in rows, patting them on the head.

Then the respected and beloved leader inspected second and sixth classrooms of the first year course and the eighth classroom of the second year course.

The fatherly leader asked the children about their age and name and the profession of their parents. He also questioned if they have brothers and sisters. He opened a textbook and, pointing to letters, told them to read. He asked them which subject they found most difficult.

Children answered the questions raised by the father Marshal vigorously.

The fatherly leader directed much attention to the health conditions of children.

He noted with satisfaction that all children are sensible and healthy.

After meeting children, the respected and beloved leader sat together with their teachers and had a talk with them.

In the talk the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung acquainted himself with the work of school and education and gave exceptionally important teachings. He touched upon the concrete tasks facing the sphere of education and teachers—the task to give full play to the advantages of universal compulsory 11-year education and improve school education further still—and ways for their implementation.

The complete introduction of 11-year education from this year was a great victory won by our people in the course of carrying out the cultural revolution, said the respected and beloved leader. Then he noted that this was a great success made possible thanks to the devoted efforts of the workers in the sphere of education and teachers.

It is true, he said, the state has to bear a heavy burden to enforce this 11-year education, but it is a just policy aimed to train the rising generation to be able builders of communism.

The great leader noted that we should be highly proud of the most advanced universal compulsory 11-year education in force only in our country and the advantages of our educational system and energetically strive to thoroughly implement the educational policy put forward by the Party.

Radically improving school education, he stressed, is a prerequisite to consolidating and developing the success of 11-year education and giving full play to its advantages.

The respected and beloved leader then referred to the concrete tasks for improving the educational work.

In order to improve school education, he said, it is necessary to decisively elevate the qualifications of teachers who are directly in charge of educational work. The great leader taught that to this end the normal colleges and teachers training colleges should improve the educational work and, at the same time, those teachers who are not graduated from the normal colleges should be made to go through correspondence courses obligatorily and main emphasis should be put on raising the qualifications of teachers to improve education.

There are two ways in improving the educational work, the respected and beloved leader said, and pointed out that one is to train the students to become communist revolutionaries of Juche type and the other is to train them into competent builders of socialism and communism possessed of versatile knowledge. He further said that it is necessary to strive hard to provide the students with ample, versatile knowledge while strengthening the revolutionary education among them.

The respected and beloved leader stressed that the level of education on subjects of basic natural sciences should be raised decisively and that the students should be trained to write well diaries, travel notes, letters and so on and acquire the habit of writing a good hand from their early age in particular.

The respected and beloved leader said that the students and all people should study for two hours and more every day without fail.

He taught in concrete terms that the subjects on the

(Continued on Page 2)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visits the Changjon Primary School in Pyongyang on the opening day of the new school year marked by the complete introduction of the universal compulsory 11-year education

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Foreign Guests

Managing Editor of Japanese Kyodo News Service and His Companion

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met on August 31 Hisao Inomata, Managing Editor of the Japanese Kyodo News Service, and his companion on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Ku Il Son, Vice-Director of the Korean Central News Agency.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed warm welcome to the guests and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The great leader answered a series of questions put by them.

That day the guests presented the great leader with a gift carrying their best wishes.

After the meeting the great leader posed for a photograph with the guests.

On the same day, he gave a luncheon in honour of them.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of PDRY to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 25 Alawi Abdul Rahman Assakaff, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call prior to his return home at the recall of his home government, and his wife.

Present on the occasion was Li Song Hi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Credentials

from Newly Appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Republic of Zambia and First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Republic of Rwanda to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 25 credentials from Andreya Sylvester Masiye, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia to the DPRK.

Present on the presentation ceremony were Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK; Li Song Hi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Li In Chun, Director of the First Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; and staffers of the Zambian embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed his assumption of office as ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to our country and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

* * *

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 26 credentials from Nyandwi Tharcisse, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to the DPRK.

Present on the presentation ceremony were Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK; Li Song Hi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li In Chun, Director of the First Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; and a staffer of the Rwandan embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed joy over and warmly welcomed his assumption of office as first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to the DPRK and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the ambassador courteously conveyed the warmest greetings and best wishes of His Excellency Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda, to the great leader and said that the Rwandan people regarded as their own struggle the cause undertaken by the great leader and would always fully support all the activities conducted by the President for achieving the independent reunification of the country without any interference of outside forces.

The great leader expressed thanks for this, asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal and spoke about the need to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples of Korea and Rwanda.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on the 22nd anniversary of the historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors and on the occasion of the day when the leader was awarded the title of Hero of the DPRK and he made a radio address in connection with the victory in the war. And he sent a reply telegram to the latter.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Seyni Kountche**, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of Niger.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, on the 22nd anniversary of the historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the CC of the SVNFL and President of the Advisory Council of the PRG of the RSVN, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 65th birthday.

Grand Ceremony Held in Colombo for Conveying Gifts from the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG to Prime Minister of Sri Lanka

A grand ceremony was held on August 12 at the State-run Tractor Corporation of Sri Lanka in Colombo for conveying gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, according to a report from Colombo.

Set up with due respect on the platform of the meeting place were a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Sri Lanka Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike.

The portraits were flanked by national flags of our country and Sri Lanka.

The gifts were decorated by national flags of our country and coloured buntings.

Present on the occasion were Anura Bandaranaike, Chairman of the Youth Union of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and Adviser to the Ministry of Economic Planning of the Government, the Minister of Labour, the Acting Minister of Economic Planning, the Assistant Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, the Director of the State-run Tractor Corporation, the Joint Secretary of the Freedom Party, and other leading members of the Freedom Party, leading members of the Youth Union of the Freedom Party and a large number of people.

Yu Song Jin, ambassador of our country to Sri Lanka, and the members of the technical delegation of our country were also present.

The ceremony was addressed by the ambassador of our country.

Then Anura Bandaranaike, the Director of the State-run Tractor Corporation and the Acting Minister of Economic Planning, spoke at the ceremony.

They said: **"We express deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having sent many gifts for the agricultural development of the Republic of Sri Lanka."** They stressed in unison that the gifts would greatly contribute to the development of agriculture of Sri Lanka and her attainment of self-sufficiency in food.

The speakers hoped that the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Sri Lanka would further strengthen and develop.

The attendants saw the gifts.

After seeing the gifts, Anura Bandaranaike said: **"I ask you to convey deep thanks in the name of the Prime Minister and people of Sri Lanka to the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for his gifts."**

9+3/27

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Gives On-the-Spot Guidance in Changjon Primary School in Pyongyang

(Continued from Page 1)

school curriculum should be set in a rational way to suit the level of mental development of the students.

He also said that the school, public and home education should be actively pushed ahead in close combination in order to carry the work of education onto a higher plane.

The respected and beloved leader stressed that while strengthening school education, the teachers should keep in close touch with the parents so that they may pay a great deal of attention to the education of their children at home. He also emphasized that children's palaces, students and children's halls, children's libraries and other public educational establishments should raise their role still higher.

He said that children's palaces should be built in provinces and students and children's halls in counties and workers' districts so that students may develop their talents in sports and arts and acquire more than one kind of technical skill, and, particularly, school libraries should have a good stock of books on natural sciences and literature and their utility be raised, so that all students may cultivate the habit of reading books just as they rise in the morning and wash their faces and take meals. He said that it would be good to make them write what they felt after reading books.

The respected and beloved leader also stressed that the Education Committee of the Administration Council and other institutions concerned should print textbooks and various reference books in large copies to enable students to acquire diversified knowledge.

The respected and beloved leader taught that the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Juvenile Corps organizations should raise their role and regularly guide the organizational side of life of students so that they may be accustomed to the activity in the organization from the childhood and train themselves in a revolutionary way. He also taught that they should strengthen the communist moral education among students to bring them up to be men of a new, revolutionized communist type who are imbued with the spirit of industry and who value and cherish state and communal property and hold the interests of the collective dearer than their own.

That day, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the teachers of the school.

The respected and beloved leader left the school amid the prolonged, hearty send-off of teachers, children and their parents.

Teachers and children who had the highest honour of directly meeting the great leader and receiving his programmatic teachings hardened the determination to arm themselves more firmly with his Juche idea and thoroughly carry through his on-the-spot teachings and thus display to the full the great vitality of universal compulsory 11-year education and repay with loyalty the deep solicitude and benevolence of the fatherly leader who always pays deep attention to the education of the rising generation.

The on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Chollima Changjon Primary School and his programmatic teachings will powerfully encourage and inspire our Party and our people in their efforts to rear the rising generation into true revolutionary soldiers of the great leader who are firmly equipped with monolithic ideology of the Party and with the revolutionary world outlook, into members of society who are possessed of diversified general knowledge and more than one kind of technical skill by elevating one stage higher the level of the work of school education in conformity with the demand of today when the historic task of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea is being accelerated in an allround way and the socialist construction has entered a new higher stage under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Brilliant Anti-Japanese Patriotic Life

On the Occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Death of Kim Bo Hyon, Grandfather of Korea

September 2 this year marks the 20th anniversary of the death of Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and an indomitable anti-Japanese fighter and ardent patriot. Greeting this memorable day our people look back on his brilliant life with deep emotion, in boundless respect and reverence for him.

He was born on August 19, 1871 as son of Kim Ung U who was then living at a cottage (now the straw-thatched house at Mangyongdae) as grave keeper of a landlord because of his appalling poverty.

His was a patriotic and revolutionary family whose successive generations had fought against foreign aggressors, for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people since the 60's of the 19th century.

Kim Ung U was ardent patriot who earned fame for his exploits in the battle to send to the bottom the US pirate ship "General Sherman" which intruded into the Taedong-gang River. He fought resolutely against feudal rulers and landlords.

After the death of his father, Kim Bo Hyon drudged as a sharecropper from his early days, harshly exploited and maltreated by landlords.

Life was indeed hard and the family barely kept body and soul together. Kim Hyong Rok, his second son, recalls the family's miserable penury as follows:

"As for the life of our family, we lived on gruel from farming. When I was still a child, my grandmother had to worry about the gruel everytime there was a guest. I can't forget that. Once, when we had a guest, I said to my grandmother in the kitchen, 'We have company again. We don't have enough gruel, do we?' Then she said, 'Yes, we have company. We will have to add more water to the pot to thin out the gruel.' I remember these as if they had been said only yesterday."

Though much exhausted, Kim Bo Hyon worked tirelessly only to eke out a bare existence in the accursed society.

The family of Kim Bo Hyon, however, was known for its "deep respect for justice and fidelity and its pride in honest poverty", and never submitted to landlords, getting along uprightly and with fortitude.

Burdened with all the dependants, he was indescribably in needy circumstances. But he constantly educated his sons and grandsons and brought them up into fine patriots and did his utmost to assist in their independence movement and revolutionary struggle.

He would tell them, "Man must live as such, and prefer to die in fighting rather than to be exploited and maltreated by the scoundrels!" He added: "Man is faithful to his nation when he falls on the battlefield while fighting the enemy for the sake of his own country and people."

He said that a people deprived of their country had no choice but to resist the enemy. So saying, he was very much pleased at his eldest son Kim Hyong Jik who took the road of revolution. He actively encouraged and helped the son in his revolutionary activities. Moreover, he sent out his third son, Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, and his eldest grandson, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, to embark on the road of revolution.

Kim Bo Hyon and his wife, Li Bo Ik, had to undergo the cruel suppression by the Japanese imperialists, simply because they sent out his sons and grandsons to the struggle for the country. They, however, fought valiantly against the enemy, taking pride in their sons and grandsons who were devoting themselves to the great cause.

Because Kim Bo Hyon was a man of sturdy character endowed with inflexible will, the enemy's persecution and repression, appeasement and deception served no purpose.

In the latter half of the 1930s, the enemy, left in the lurch by the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, foolishly attempted to bring him into "submission". The enemy sent turncoats to Mangyongdae to play the fox in every way.

They said to Li Bo Ik: "The Japanese empire promised that it would appoint General Kim Il Sung commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army if he comes down from the mountain. We have been instructed by the government to go with you, grandma, to Mt. Paekdu-san and bring back the General who is having a hard time in the mountain." With this sly, nonsensical talk, they offered a lot of money. At the moment, Kim Bo Hyon got into a rage and threw the money back to them, thundering: "Do you think I, however old I may be, will trade the life of my grandson for money?" and scorned them bitterly: "We are ordinary people. I don't like to use your dirty money. We can arrange a wedding of our grandson and afford medical treatment even without your help. Away with your money, at once!"

As he had such strong will and fighting spirit he refused point-blank the "changing of Koreans' names to Japanese ones" which was forced by the Japanese imperialists.

His ardent anti-Japanese patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit exerted great revolutionary influence upon his family members and relatives and upon his neighbours.

In the post-liberation period, he diligently worked the distributed land to do his bit for the country, though at the advanced age of 70.

He planted plum, apricot and peach trees around the house and often went to pupils of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School with picked fruits.

Kim Bo Hyon lived a simple life working diligently and fighting dauntlessly. To our regret, he passed away on September 2, 1955 at the age of 84.

Though Kim Bo Hyon is not with us now, we Korean people will cherish forever in our hearts his brilliant life and the lofty feats he accomplished for the restoration of the fatherland and the prosperity and development of the country, treading a rough and thorny path.

Hong Rae Hi

"My Grandson Is the National Leader. But I Am a Farmer"

Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, not only dedicated himself to the sacred revolutionary struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland but also sent out his sons and grandsons to this struggle in their early years. A man of inflexible, strong revolutionary will, he had an industrious and diligent character that was unusual. After the liberation, he always worked in all sincerity for the country, stricken in years as he was.

Though he had his grandson as the leader of the nation, he lived with frugality at all times. He was given land by the state like all other farmers of the northern half of the Republic after the liberation. He sowed seeds and harvested crops by himself.

It was one chilly day in April 1948.

The old man was plaiting straws in the yard to fence off a vegetable garden.

That day a right-wing politician from south Korea paid a call at Mangyongdae. He had attended the joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea.

He was a die-hard nationalist who had been engrossed in "anti-communism" for life.

On his arrival at Mangyongdae he visited the house where the leader was born. He was astonished to find it a poor straw-thatched cottage the like of which was to be seen everywhere in the rural villages. He was greatly surprised for the second time to see that his grandfather in his seventies was engaged in farming.

He stood stock-still for a good while, because at first he could hardly believe that the man in ordinary Korean clothes (*Paji* and *Chogori*) who was making a fence was the real grandfather of the respected and beloved leader.

Presently, he made a bow calmly to the grandfather and asked: "Grandfather, how could you, whose grandson was the leader of the nation, be doing such heavy work?"

The grandfather said in reply: "My grandson is the national leader. But I am a farmer. As the ancient people said that farming was the mainstay of the country, we should do the farming well so that we might enjoy a happy life."

He was too excited at this answer to say anything.

He, later in life, repeatedly told this story to his close friends, often with the following additions:

"It was indeed a commonplace farmer's house. Therefore it is not accidental that he should have sympathy with farmers....

Reflecting upon the path I had traversed till then, I felt ashamed of having advocated 'anti-communism' and shouted 'independence' or similar slogans with no substance, and that, in disregard of the existence of the General....

I will follow General Kim Il Sung, walking in his path, for this is the very path our nation should take."

Indeed, Kim Bo Hyon was an ardent patriot and the respectable grandfather of Korea who devoted his all to the country and the people throughout his life.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF THE GREAT LEADER'S JUCHE-BASED CONCEPT OF EDUCATION

EDITORIAL

Full-Scale Introduction of Compulsory 11-Year Education—A Great Event to Be Recorded Brilliantly in History of Socialist Education

With the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea at hand, one more event of national jubilation took place in our country—the full-scale introduction of universal compulsory 11-year education.

On September 1, the historic opening day of the new school year, our school-age children in all parts of the country entered the floral school-gates, immensely blessed under the grateful system of compulsory 11-year education provided by the fatherly leader.

On this auspicious occasion, the whole country is in a mood of overwhelming joy and emotion and the entire people express warmest gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought them this great happiness.

The compulsory 11-year education that represents a brilliant embodiment of the great leader's Juche-oriented educational thought is the most superior and advanced compulsory education in which the period of compulsory education is the longest, the right to education is actually ensured, the school system is rational and the content and methods of education are perfected.

The new compulsory education is a revolutionary compulsory schooling, because it enables all to solidly build the framework of a revolutionary world outlook and complete their secondary general education so that they grow up into men of independent and creative spirit, into communist revolutionaries of the Juche-type. It is a compulsory education of communist character, for the state supplies everything gratis to the kindergarten and primary school children and senior middle school students who account for more than one third of the population and confers huge material and cultural benefits upon them.

Such a compulsory education hitherto unknown in the history of education has been put into effect completely for the first time. This is, for our people, a national jubilee and a great pride.

The complete enforcement of the compulsory 11-year education is an epochal step to fully realize the age-old desire of our people for learning.

This great policy furnishes a clear and definite practical answer as to the orientation and ways and prospect for development of the educational work to bring up people into most powerful beings, an education which is raised as one of the big social problems at the present times and which constantly poses itself as a fundamental question in social development. This is another immortal achievement of our people for mankind and for the eternal progress of society.

The full-scale introduction of the compulsory 11-year schooling is a signal success in the development of our public education and a great event that will be inscribed in golden letters in the annals of socialist education.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The youth and children are our alternators and the successors to the revolutionary cause....

Only by educating the younger generation properly, can we bring them up into true successors to the revolutionary cause, defend the revolutionary gains we have made through a hard-fought struggle and carry out the revolution to the end."

("On the Work of the Women's Union", Eng. ed., pp. 38-39.)

The compulsory 11-year education firmly guarantees the upbringing of the rising generation into pillars of the revolution well prepared politically, ideologically, technically, culturally and physically.

Under the new compulsory education system the working class line is fully integrated in educational content and method, the educational level is high and the aim of socialist education can be attained successfully. The establishment of this educational system is a great event which opens a broad way for a new high-stage development and allround efflorescence of the socialist education whose mission it is to train the reserves of the revolution.

With the complete enforcement of the compulsory 11-year schooling, the education in our society has assumed a greater role and our revolution and construction have become able to advance at a faster tempo.

The full-scale introduction of the new compulsory education signifies another epochal advance in improving and strengthening our educational work in compliance with the requirement of the revolutionary development of today when the sacred task of dyeing the whole society with the great Juche idea has come to the fore.

Thanks to the total enforcement of the new compulsory education, the vivacious and ambitious younger generation of revolution in whose veins runs solely the blood of Juche type will grow up and conduct vigorous activities in all domains of society. This will help promote more energetically the great work aimed at making all members of society breathe, think and act only in accordance with the Juche idea.

Furthermore, the new compulsory education will bring up large numbers of competent and well-educated young people possessed of a wide range of knowledge and technique and skill and thus actively contribute to elevating the general technical and cultural standards of the working people, developing the economy and culture as required by the Juche idea and accelerating the building of socialism and communism.

The complete enforcement of an unprecedented communist measure—the compulsory 11-year education—convincingly proves the essential superiority of our socialist system established by the great leader.

The total introduction of the new compulsory education in the northern half of the Republic gives boundless hope and courage to the people, youth and students in south Korea who are fighting valiantly against the colonial rule of US imperialism and the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratization of society and the right to education and to over three million children who are roaming about the streets, denied an access to schooling. And it forcefully encourages them to fight and win.

It will inspire the people of many countries of the world fighting for independence, sovereignty and socialism with hopes for the future and firm confidence in victory.

Indeed, the overall introduction of the compulsory 11-year education which acquires an epochal significance in the development of socialist education is a great victory of the Juche-motivated educational thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and of our Party's policy on education—its embodiment. It is at the same time an ample demonstration of the correctness and invincible vitality of the Party policy.

The completely-enforced new compulsory education owes entirely to the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of the great leader.

The great leader, directing utmost attention to the education of the younger generation, strove heart and soul to develop it from the first days of his revolutionary activities up to date.

(Continued on Page 3)

First Lesson

September 1. The new academic year began in our schools of all levels in towns and rural villages—from Unggi in the northern tip of our country to villages along the Military Demarcation Line in the south.

This time of the year acquires a deeper significance, because universal compulsory 11-year education was introduced throughout the country as proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

No wonder that all our people are now bound in the feelings of the deepest respect for and gratitude to the fatherly leader.

On this significant day, we took a trip to visit Pumin-ri, Kangryong county.

This village was once under the rule of south Korean puppets, occupied by the US imperialists. There was not even a primary school in those days.

But now it presents quite a different picture. Steady development of our popular education also enabled this village to introduce 11-year education.

Careful preparations were made for the new school year.

Children at age six in the village were all enrolled in the four-year primary course of the Pumin Senior Middle School. Their number was doubled compared with that of last year. All of them underwent one-year preschool training at kindergarten.

A festive atmosphere pervaded the school. Faces of pupils and their parents beamed with joy, happiness and hope.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"When universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education has been effected, our rising generation will grow up as an able builder of socialism, equipped with the essentials of a revolutionary world outlook, with a basic knowledge of nature and society and more than one technical skill."

A grand ceremony for opening the new academic year was held.

An Hui Bom, principal of the school, conducted us into the room of 1B class of the primary course, which was made up of the pupils enrolled at age six.

First lesson started. The subject was Korean language. The teacher began it by asking: "How do you greet our father, Marshal Kim Il Sung, every morning?"

"Thank you, our father, Marshal Kim Il Sung!" was their answer.

"Fine. Well, I want you to write on this blackboard 'Thank you, our father, Marshal Kim Il Sung!' Anyone of you, please," she urged. Apparently she was trying to know how well they were trained at kindergarten.

All their hands shot up with an exclamation "Le'me do it."

One of them came up to the blackboard, while others started writing on their note-books. All looked confident enough.

I examined the note-books of the two pupils, Kim Gang Hyon and Choe Myong Ok by name, who, we were told, had been provided with education at the kindergarten of the second workteam of the co-op farm. There was no misspelling.

We could see the pupils readily understanding all the words taught in their first lesson. It seemed that they were fairly familiar with them.

From this we could see that preschool training was very advantageous in school education.

First lesson progressed smoothly.

After our inspection of the class at work, the principal said to us with pride:

"Three years have passed since such pupils were enrolled in our school for the first time, although that seems to have happened yesterday. They are now in 3B class of the primary course. They are little different in the level of progress from those who are a year older than they."

Those pupils enrolled at age six are doing quite well in their lessons and are growing up as reliable reserves of revolution, equipped with wide knowledge, high morality and strong physique, as required by the principle of socialist pedagogy, he noted, and went on: Besides conducting themselves well, they are very good at study and zealously lead the life of the organization of the Juvenile Corps. They eagerly take part in social and political activities, and are sound in body.

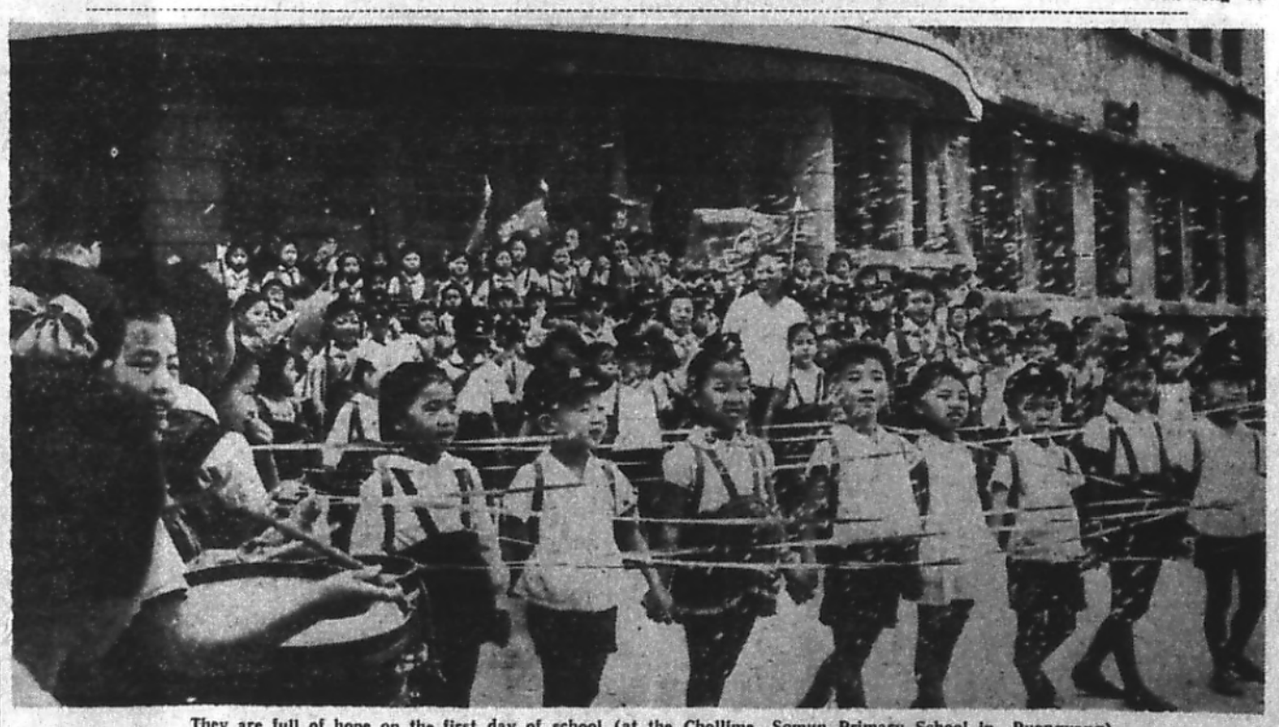
Take the pupils of 3B class for an example. They are all on the list of honour or top-honour students. Their height and weight are above the standard fixed by the state.

The admirable implementation of the program under the new system of compulsory education once again convinced us of the validity and prudence of the Juche-based policy of education advanced by the fatherly leader.

"Ten years are enough to change even rivers and mountains" as the saying goes. Sure enough, during the period of ten-year schooling our youngsters will attain a high development in their mentality. The soil and groundwork will be basically prepared for the formation of a revolutionary outlook on the world. Thus they will be trained into strong pillars who will sustain the country, equipped with communist morality and complete knowledge of secondary school and strong physique.

We were so excited, thinking of what a fine future the fatherly leader's great concept of education will bring ten years later. We left the school with deep impressions.

Pak Jong Gu



They are full of hope on the first day of school (at the Chollima Somun Primary School in Pyongyang)

Preschool Compulsory Education Is Good

On September 1, the new academic year started in kindergartens, too, just as in schools at all levels throughout the country.

Universal compulsory 11-year education which is now in force in our country includes one-year preschool education and 10-year schooling. The former is given to five-year old kindergartners.

That day when all the towns and villages were bustling like on a festival day, we had an opportunity to spend a good time with the children of the Double Chollima Kuje Kindergarten in Haeju who had just taken the first step toward 11-year education.

A big flower-decorated gate attracted our eyes. The gate was more bright with multi-coloured tapes. From early morning children in their holiday best, accompanied by their parents, thronged to the ground of the kindergarten, showered with confetti of blessing. In an instant, the whole of large ground was filled with lovely children. The scene was like a flower garden.

"This is my granddaughter", a grandma said, "Her name is Paek Gyong Ok and she is five years old. Formerly children of that age used to only play on their affections at home, but now she has come to learn letters already. The wonderful land! How grateful it is! Indeed, the grace of our leader is higher than the sky!"

This feeling, of course, is not confined to the grandma alone. We could read the same feeling spreading over the faces of all, young and old, who were expressing their greatest thanks and reverence to the fatherly leader, the leader who has provided them with the preschool compulsory education for the first time in the history of human education.

Seen at the centre of the entrance-hall were the words of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, written in golden letters:

"Only when the new generation is educated along revolutionary and communist lines at kindergartens and schools, can they grow up to be ardent revolutionaries and true communists."

One-year preschool education is a fine, educational system, making it possible to inculcate the communist idea in the minds of children whose mental development just begins and provide them with effective training for school education.

Kindergarten director Li Su Bong, Labour Heroine and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, said: "This year all kindergarten-agers in our district were enrolled. The higher class enrollment is 380. For four years on, we have undertaken the job on an experimental basis. Our experience in this field gives ample proof of the correctness of the educational policy of the respected and beloved leader that calls for giving a regular compulsory training to five-year old children."

The subjects of lessons, she added, are: "stories of childhood of Marshal Kim Il Sung", "communist morality", "Korean language", "figure-counting" and others. Through the one-year training children get prepared to receive school education without difficulty.

Children are taught how to hold a pencil and how to write. They are also taught how to read the Korean alphabets. Through this practice, they become familiar with many words and simple figure counting.

We were conducted into a room of higher class where first lesson began. The subject was Korean language. With an accommodation of 30 children this room was spick-and-span. Little kids were sitting motionless. Placed on each desk were a text-book, a note-book and a pencil box. They were attentively listening to their teacher.

Written on the blackboard were the words: "Thank you, fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung!" in bold stroke. The silvery voices resounded when they read letters as taught by their teacher.

Happy children! We were very delighted to see lovely children with their eyes twinkling and their faces hopeful.

The lesson lasted twenty minutes. It was said that the hours of lesson would be gradually extended and they would be almost the same as in primary school at the time of their graduation.

We saw a mass display: "We Are Happy" performed by children in honour of the opening of the new academic year.

Over 100 boys and girls, forming a big circle, performed calisthenics and dance. Their graceful, rhythmic movement feasted our eyes. This was the fine representation of their happy life enjoyed under the warm care of the fatherly Marshal. The mass display was an epitome of their life characterized by the sense of organization and discipline and the spirit of collectivism budding in the depths of their minds.

Children of the Double Chollima Kuje Kindergarten in Haeju city are in class, benefited by the compulsory one-year preschool training
Photo by Choe Gyong Sik

A Family with Many Students

I went to the Chungsin Primary School on September 1 for news coverage and happened to meet an old man taking his granddaughter by the hand. Evidently he was to attend the opening ceremony of the new academic year when universal compulsory 11-year education was completely introduced.

I was told that he was 75 years old, Hong Du Son by name, living in Chungsin-dong, Pyongyang.

The good graces of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said, has brought us a wonderful life, free from all cares and worries, with good food and clothes. Deep lines on my forehead, a reminder of the harsh exploitation and oppression in the pre-liberation days, seem to be disappearing gradually, he added.

Those who belong to his family now number 47 in all, including sons, daughters, grandsons and great-grandsons. Of them 25 are now students studying under the grateful system of popular education. Besides, nine finished the full course of college or university and became well-qualified cadres.

His neighbours call his family a "family with many students".

People often find his eyes glistening with tears nowadays.

In fact, I myself saw him wiping away tears of joy time and again, apparently lost in deep thought. His granddaughter was the 29th pupil produced by his family, as I learned it later on.

He gave me a detailed account of what a miserable life he lived in the past and what a great pride it is for him to have a "family with many students", and tears stood in his eyes as he spoke.

He told me that he could hardly keep back tears of gratitude as he keenly realized the more days pass, the greater happiness comes thanks to the leader's favour as broad as the vast ocean.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The complete enforcement of universal compulsory 11-year education will enable all our children to receive perfect general secondary education at state expense until they have reached working age."

All our children are given school education at state expense for 11 years until they have reached working age. It is really wonderful.

Even the term "tuition fees" sank into the limbo of oblivion 16 years ago. It is a land where education is free. It is a land where our working people, who were too poor to get school education, deprived of their country, are now all given opportunities of studying at working people's middle schools while on the job.

Such an excellent system of education established in our country owes entirely to the well-advised guidance of the great leader. In the days of arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle he had nourished strong roots for the Juche-oriented education, considering it to be a matter affecting the future prosperity of the country, a matter related to carrying forward the revolutionary cause and a matter of prime importance in work with people—the work to train them to become powerful creatures.

Let me brief a sort of education given under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

In those days education was given either in private tutorial schools by feudalistic flunkeys or in schools run by the Japanese imperialists. What for and for whom? In this connection the old man Hong recalled:

"Before liberation I was a tenant farmer. Though poor, I managed to send my eldest son to a primary school. But I failed to earn money for his tuition fees. So, he was expelled from the school three months after. I took him to Seoul, only to roam from place to place. I went through a great deal of twists and turns. All my families were on the starvation line. Schooling was out of question."

Education under Japanese imperialist rule was inaccessible to the poor. It was capitalist education for the interests of the privileged class. Schools were run entirely for profiteering and plundering.

How can you call it education or school?

Little wonder that the old man Hong is often moved to tears.

But for the grateful educational system established by the fatherly leader and but for his favours given to the rising generation for their education, it would be impossible for the old man Hong to lead his little one to school by the hand for the 29th time.

Korea under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a splendid country now, achieving a world-wide fame. And the future will be still brighter.

Hong's grandsons and great-grandsons will be graduating either from senior middle schools or from colleges and universities to join an army of intellectuals—the reliable workers for the revolution and construction. And the old man Hong himself will see scores of his great-great grandsons and granddaughters attending schools.

The happiness and honour of living in this country led by the fatherly leader—a country of education—will be everlasting with the progress of history.

Yun Jong Ok

Last year, the director told us, fishermen of south Korea who were rescued from heavy storms by our fishermen visited this kindergarten and they could not moderate their admiration when they saw the happy children.

Stroking down a child's hair, a fisherman said: "I envy you. How happy you are in the embrace of Marshal Kim Il Sung! Your happy face brings back to me my hungry children In Chol and Sun Bok, who are denied access to kindergarten because of poor life." Obviously he was then occupied with a sorrowful heart, thinking of his sons and daughters in south Korea, a dark land. But new strength and inspiration might have come in his minds when he witnessed the blissful system in this land, which guarantees the preschool compulsory, free education, the first of its kind in the world.

When we were going to leave the kindergarten we were surrounded by the children who came to say goodby. We then asked them what they wanted to become of; to which they answered that they would become technician, teacher, pilot, musician, tractor driver....

To these happy new generation there will be a brighter future! — with this wish we left the kindergarten.

Chang Ik Su

(Continued from Page 2)

In the years of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle he had personally taught and reared the Children's Corps members. After the liberation, leading our revolution attended with repeated trials, he set forth the unique line of developing education ahead of all other work and consistently carried it out with determination. He took measures to see that compulsory primary education, compulsory secondary education and compulsory nine-year technical education were introduced one after the other. As a result, our country which was far removed from civilization in the past has turned into a "land of education" where science and culture flourish and all people study.

Not content with this, the great leader mapped out a far-reaching plan for compulsory 11-year education in order to institute for our people the most excellent and advanced education system previously unknown in the world. And then he employed in person concrete steps to push forward this undertaking.

The fatherly leader personally arranged experimental education on a country-wide scale for successful preparation of compulsory 11-year schooling and directed it. Though he had many claims on his time for on-the-spot guidance, he visited a good many schools and gave important teachings and showed warm care for them. He also made certain that enormous state funds were appropriated to the preparatory work for introducing the new compulsory education.

Upholding the lofty intention of the great leader, the Party Centre aroused the entire people dynamically to an all-mass movement to step up the preparations for successful introduction of the compulsory 11-year education and paid great attention to this work from the viewpoint of the Party.

New schools were thus built in different parts of the country and all preparations completed in a shortest span of time and we have now greeted the jubilant day of our nation.

A new, resplendent history of the universal compulsory 11-year education has been opened up in our country. Now, all of our younger generations can enjoy the benefits of the highest form of compulsory education—everybody from the age of five till the working age is entitled to receive compulsory education of the longest term in the world, an education which is entirely free. They can become powerful and dignified social beings, studying to their hearts' content all alike.

Bright is the future of our country, a "land of education" where the Juche-based educational thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is in full bloom.

Members of the Juvenile Corps have a jolly time at a camp under the tender-hearted care of the great leader

Foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy staffers in Pyongyang look around the Chollima Taedongmun Primary School in the new school year marked by the complete introduction of the compulsory 11-year education

Schools in South Korea: Means of Profiteering

Li Song Hui, a student in Hongik-dong, Songdong district, Seoul, poisoned himself out of pathetic lament over his failure to continue study in college.

Cho In Gu, a resident in Tagadong, Chonju, tried tooth and nail to get money to pay his son's entrance fees at Seoul University, but in vain. Driven to despair by this, he hanged himself.

These are some of heart-breaking incidents which happen in south Korea almost everyday.

In south Korea huge money is needed for school education. Hardly a new school term or year begins without the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique raising school impositions.

Tuition fees at middle and high schools, for instance, increased year by year: 25 per cent in 1969, 25 per cent in 1970, 15 per cent in 1971, 25 per cent in 1972, 15 per cent in 1973 and 70 per cent in 1974 on an average respectively compared with the previous year.

The registration fees at colleges and universities showed an increase of 20 per cent on a yearly average from 1966. This year the figure showed an average increase of 35 per. cent. Meanwhile, school impositions at schools of various levels rose by 30 per cent.

Besides, parents are forced to pay the huge impositions under the name of so-called miscellaneous fees, counting only "entrance fee", "price for examination paper", "fee for extracurricular lessons"—65 kinds in all.

It is said that the said fees imposed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on primary, middle and high school students amount to 100,000 million *won* a year.

The recent years saw the increase in price of textbooks by 27 per cent and school things by 25-100 per cent.

Six-year course primary school costs a student 732,000 *won*, three-year course middle school 636,000 *won*, three-year course high school 1,098,000 *won* and four-year course college 2.76 million *won*.

This means that if a skilled worker, who is paid 30,000 *won* a month as alleged by the south Korean puppet authorities, wants to give his children university education, he has to save up his wages for 14 years and more.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique spend even the negligible educational expenditure earmarked in the budget in the beginning of the year for military purpose—"build-up of national strength"—and for maintenance of their fascist rule. In an attempt to fill the gap they are squeezing money from students' parents.

All this bespeaks that schools in south Korea are commercialized. It is not without reason that a south Korean radio lamented: "Nowadays school does not serve for educational purpose but has been reduced to something like a department store where one has to buy knowledge through bargaining". A south Korean publication said: "One can hardly tell whether education is for students or for schools".

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In south Korea today, a large number of youth and children cannot go to school and students even sell their blood to earn school expenses."

More than 3 million school-agers in south Korea are denied access to school because they cannot pay the heavy expenses. Every year over 250,000 students are expelled from schools as they fail to bear heavy burden of school expenses due to increasing difficulty of livelihood. Many students turn out on to the street after school to shine shoes of passers-by, sell newspapers or carry briquet to earn a little money. They even sell their blood.

This is precisely the consequence entailed by the US imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and the Pak Jung Hi clique's anti-popular policy of education.

Small wonder that the south Korean student youth are fighting against the Pak Jung Hiites' brigandish plunder at schools. Their slogans are: "Schools, no involvement in money-making", "Curse to fascist profiteers" and "Abolish revitalized system".

Pak Hae Chon

A little girl expelled from her school for the failure in paying tuition fees. Her eyes have a hard glint of resentment and indignation against the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits who have denied her the chance of schooling

Poverty-stricken school-agers in south Korea. They have to shine shoes for passers-by, instead of attending school

Korean People Will As Always Make Every Effort to Strengthen Friendly and Cooperative Relations with Non-aligned Countries and to Expand and Develop Non-alignment Movement

Speech of Head of DPRK Delegation at Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned States

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the 28th sitting of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned States in Lima, the capital of Peru, according to a report from Lima.

He said:

Since the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned States held in Georgetown and the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned States held in Algiers, an ever more deep-going change has taken place in the international situation as a whole.

The present era is an era of independence and an era of great changes in which the old imperialist forces are going to ruin and decay and the new-emerging forces have appeared as masters of the world.

Gone forever is the time when a few great powers swayed the destiny of the world and now the say in the international arena has come over to the people who were exploited and oppressed in the past.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America the liberation struggle of the people is advancing triumphantly and the imperialist colonial system is crumbling. In Asia the situation has changed remarkably and imperialism is living its last days in this area.

The fact that the imperialists were defeated and driven out of Indochina to the last man shows that with no frenzy can they check the vigorous advance of the new-emerging forces.

With the successive appearance of independent states in Africa, the complete eradication of imperialist colonial system has been put on the order of the day, and Africa, once called a black continent, is now being converted into a new continent greeting the dawn of complete liberation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to warmly congratulate the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples upon their brilliant victories in the struggle against US aggression and for national salvation and warmly greet the peoples of many African countries including Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde Islands and Comores who won independence in recent years through the arduous struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The Latin American people are waging an active struggle against the domination and control of the imperialists and for defending national sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters.

The imperialists' policy of blockade against Cuba is being disgracefully frustrated, and Latin America, which had been called a hereditary estate of imperialism, is now powerfully joining the world trend advancing towards independence against imperialism.

But the revolutionary cause of the people has not yet been accomplished nor our struggle finished.

In an attempt to regain their lost old positions the imperialists are resorting to all sorts of machinations, such as direct armed intervention, proxy war through their stooges, subversive activities and sabotages and economic and cultural infiltrations by combining the old colonialist ruling method with crafty neo-colonialist methods.

Even after their shameful setback in Indochina, the imperialists are openly clamouring that they must keep hold on south Korea, Taiwan, Japan and the Philippines as their last strongpoints in Asia; and in the Middle East, they are frenziedly egging on the Israeli aggressors to trample underfoot the national dignity of the Arab people and keep hold on the occupied Arab territory.

The imperialists are instigating the racists in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to step up their barbarous policy of racial discrimination, and aggravating tension and persisting in aggression and intervention, subversions and sabotages in Cyprus, the Indian Ocean, Latin America and other areas where they set foot.

Complete liberation of the three continents and eradication of colonialism in other areas of the world is a common task confronting our non-aligned states.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, taught as follows:

"The non-alignment policy unites many countries with differing social systems and has an ever growing influence on the development of the overall international situation for its comprehensive reflection of the demand of the development of the present times."

The Korean people regard it as their sacred duty to support and encourage the people fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom, liberation and social progress and consider it a support to their own cause of liberation to do so.

The Korean people actively support the struggle of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples at the new stage and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their usurped homeland and restore their national rights and the struggle of the Arab people to regain the occupied territory and safeguard national dignity.

The Korean people actively support the demand of the countries on the Indian Ocean that the Indian Ocean be turned into a peace zone and resolutely denounce the imperialists for expanding military bases on the Diego Garcia Island.

The Korean people scathingly condemn the racists in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia for their barbarous colonial rule and policy of racial discrimination against the African people, express firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania and Seychelles for freedom and independence and manifest unshakable solidarity with the struggle of all African people for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

We also express our firm solidarity with the struggle of the Latin American people against the intervention and control of the imperialists and for defending the sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters of their countries.

We express full support to the Peruvian people's struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society.

We actively support the struggle of the Chilean patriots against the military fascist clique and the struggle of the Panamanian people to retake the Panama Canal and restore sovereignty over the Canal Zone, and express solidarity with the Puerto Rican people in their struggle for independence.

An urgent problem confronting the non-aligned states now is: to achieve complete economic independence while consolidating the already-won political independence, destroy the old international economic order set up arbitrarily by the imperialists and establish a new international order. For the non-aligned countries to achieve economic independence, it is necessary to take close joint actions in the struggle to defend the economic interests and develop diversified economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each other's need, while depriving the imperialists and colonialists of their economic foothold and doing away with the old fetters that impede economic development.

Only by so doing, can the non-aligned countries creditably build their national economy and achieve their prosperity, without being indebted to the great powers.

The common stand taken by the non-aligned countries at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned States and a series of other international conferences which were held in the subsequent period glaringly reflected the process of the fundamental change in the development of our time.

The forthcoming Seventh Special UN General Assembly will be an important occasion for the non-aligned countries in taking another giant stride forward in the struggle for establishing a new international economic order.

If the peoples of the non-aligned countries form a broad united front and fight pooling their strength, they will not only exert a decisive influence on the development of the international situation as a whole, but also be able to turn even the United Nations into an organization of genuine peace and progress that will serve the interests of the world peace-loving people.

The Fifth Summit Conference of Non-aligned States to be held in Colombo in the future will more strikingly demonstrate the vitality of the non-alignment movement, a powerful revolutionary movement of our era.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba proposed to hold the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-aligned States in Havana.

We fully support and welcome this proposal of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will, in the future, too, work to promote the common cause in firm unity with the peoples of all countries fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism, holding aloft the banner of independence.

He continued:

The Korean people have waged a common struggle, always standing in the same ranks with the peoples of non-aligned countries because of the common position in the past when they were exploited and oppressed and the present common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of the country.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have turned in a short period their country, once backward, into a socialist industrial state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy by embodying the Juche idea in all fields of revolution and construction.

Our people, while consolidating the successes already achieved, are now stubbornly struggling to accelerate the socialist construction still further and reunify the divided country as early as possible.

The struggle waged by our people for the reunification of the country is an important link in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle going on on a world-wide scale.

In the struggle to realize national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, we have always invariably held fast to the independent stand of resolutely rejecting any attempt to depend on the outside forces and solving our national affairs by ourselves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves on democratic principles, by peaceful means, and independently, without any foreign interference."

The main obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the occupation by the imperialists and their colonial rule.

After it was chased out of Indochina, the United States is desperately trying to keep hold on south Korea as its last strongpoint and is openly resorting even to nuclear blackmail against us.

It is necessary for solving peacefully the question of our country's reunification to force all the foreign troops under the signboard of the "UN forces" to withdraw from south Korea.

With the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly approaching, 40 UN member states already co-sponsored and submitted a draft resolution on dissolving the "UN Command" and withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the UN and on replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a fundamental measure to guarantee peace in Korea.

Contrary to this, the US side put forward a "draft resolution" with the aim to deceive world public opinion and justify the continued occupation of south Korea by the US army under the specious name of continuously maintaining the Armistice Agreement in Korea and to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas" under the name of the United Nations.

We strongly hold that in order to remove tension and ensure a durable peace in Korea the US army should be withdrawn from south Korea, the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement and the question of Korea's reunification should be solved peacefully by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and the five-point policy of national reunification.

The imperialists allege that a war may break out if the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea.

On the contrary, if the US army which is constantly engendering the danger of war withdraws from south Korea and is kept away from the land of Korea, the danger of war will decrease that much.

The struggle of the Korean people to compel the US army to withdraw from south Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is enjoying ever-increasing support of the world peace-loving peoples.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned States fully supported the five-point policy of national reunification, expressed its firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to compel all the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and promote the peaceful reunification of the country, and many non-aligned states have always actively supported the cause of our people.

This gives a great encouragement to our people.

We are convinced that the current Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned States will direct due attention to the present developments in Korea directly related with the cause of peace in Asia and the world and take positive measures helpful to the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I express the conviction that the current Conference of Foreign Ministers will make a great contribution to promoting the common cause of the non-aligned states against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and sovereignty, peace and social progress.

In conclusion, I assure you once again that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as always make every effort to strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with the non-aligned countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of the country and to expand and develop the non-alignment movement.

"Lima Programme for Mutual Assistance and Solidarity" Adopted at the Foreign Ministers Conference of Non-aligned States

Withdrawal of All Foreign Troops That Remain Stationed in South Korea under UN Flag Urged

The Foreign Ministers Conference of Non-aligned States adopted the "Lima Programme for Mutual Assistance and Solidarity" at its closing session on August 30, according to a report from Lima.

The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that the policy followed by the non-aligned countries had achieved relevant successes during the period following the 4th Summit Conference in Algiers, the programme declares.

The programme points out that the conference was held in a world situation characterized by the successes of the movements for national liberation and independence.

It says that the Foreign Ministers Conference warmly congratulates the people of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos for their historic victory in the fight against the US imperialist aggressors and for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. The Cambodian people's victory, it notes, was hailed as the victory of all the peoples who wish for peace and justice in the world. The conference reaffirms its complete solidarity with the struggle of the Cambodian people, in this new stage of their history, for defence of independence, state sovereignty, and territorial integrity and its support for the admission of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam to the United Nations, it declares.

The programme says that the non-aligned countries reaffirm their resolute support for the struggle of the Southeast Asian countries for genuine independence, peace, freedom and neutrality, for the liquidation of the military bases and of the military presence of imperialism in this region, and for the dissolution of the Seato.

It points out that the Foreign Ministers welcome with great satisfaction the independence of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, the Islands Sao Tome and Principe and Comores.

Referring to the Angolan question, the programme points out: The conference reiterates the inalienable rights of the Angolan people to independence, unity and national sovereignty, to territorial integrity within the existing borders, and the right to settle their own problems. The conference condemns all foreign interference in the internal affairs of Angola. It appeals to the three Liberation Movements of Angola to join their efforts so as to ensure independence with peace and unity of the Angolan people on November 11, 1975.

The programme also supports the South African people's struggle against racism and for independence.

Referring to the Middle East situation, the programme condemns Israel's obstinacy to pursue its occupation of the Arab territories and its disregard of the national rights of the Palestinian people. The maintenance of "no war, no peace" situation is not allowed for a just and true peace, the programme declares.

The Foreign Ministers reiterate that a just and durable peace in the Middle East must be based on the two following principles:

1. Immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since June 5, 1967;

2. The exercise by the Palestinian people of all their national rights, including their right to return to their country and to self-determination and political independence.

Referring to the Korean problem, the programme stresses:

The Korean problem continues to exist due to the maintenance of the artificial division of the country, a situation which threatens peace and security in Asia and in the world.

The conference warmly welcomes the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a member of the group of non-aligned countries and reaffirms its support of the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification without any foreign interference in its internal affairs advocated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and demands that all foreign troops that remain stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag be withdrawn and the present Korean Military Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement, in order to create favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The conference hopes that north and south Korea will observe the three principles of national reunification clarified in the North-South Joint Statement dated July 4, 1972.

The Foreign Ministers call upon all countries to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, the document says.

On the questions of Latin America, the Ministers express their solidarity with the Latin American peoples and governments in the struggle to defend their legitimate national interests in face of imperialist pressure, equally express solidarity with the Latin American peoples who are striving to free themselves from the economic and political yoke of imperialism and to put an end to colonialism in this region and also reaffirm their solidarity with the just struggle of the Panamanian Government and people for an effective exercise of sovereignty and full jurisdiction over the Canal Zone, with the Latin American countries' struggle for the recovery of their national resources and with Puerto Rico's struggle for independence, the document says.

The Ministers agree to coordinate their action to promote and achieve the dismantling of foreign military bases implanted in the territories of the non-aligned countries by virtue of inequitable treaties.

The programme remarks:

The Foreign Ministers, furthermore, undertake to strengthen their cooperation and joint action so that seas and oceans do not become subjects of rivalry and competition among the great powers and these areas will be prevented from being considered as strategic zones of the "power policy".

They agree to sustain a joint action against any policy which may endanger the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the non-aligned countries in the aforesaid maritime areas and, pursuant to the provisions adopted by the 4th Summit Conference in Algiers, shall maintain a close surveillance and cooperation in order to create zones of peace and cooperation in the different regions of the world and to impose respect for such zones.

They support the declaration designating the Indian Ocean as an area of peace approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The programme continues:

The conference agrees that, in the event of a non-aligned country being subjected to threats of the use of force or aggression, or to measures applied under pressure destined to prevent the full, free and effective exercise of its sovereign rights, such measures should be considered as being directed against the non-aligned countries as a whole.

The conference also adopted a proposal by Sri Lanka to hold the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-aligned States from August 16 to 19, 1976.

South Korean Puppet Bandits Perpetrate Vicious Act of Armed Provocation

The Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits who had recently become ever more frenzied in new war preparations at the instigation of the US imperialists perpetrated a vicious act of armed provocation, firing guns in the Demilitarized Zone south of Nodong-ri, the central sector of the front, at 11:30 on August 28.

This act of provocation took place at a time when US Defense Secretary Schlesinger and other war maniacs have been creeping into south Korea one after another to inspect the front and hatch war plots. This clearly shows what a hideous intrigue the enemy is weaving to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea. **(KCNA)**

Schlesinger's Nefarious War-peddling Tour

US Defense Secretary Schlesinger made tour of south Korea and Japan some time ago.

At the closed-door confabs in Seoul, this guy discussed with puppets Pak Jung Hiites the concrete matters intended to ignite another war in Korea.

In Tokyo he had talks with the bigwigs of the reactionary authorities of Japan. It was reported that they agreed to perfect the US-Japan joint operational system for the projected war in Korea and determine the theatre of their operations.

This is a glaring evidence of the extremely sinister manoeuvres the US imperialists are engineering to trigger off a new war of aggression in Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...nowadays, clamouring about the importance of south Korea as a strategic point in Asia, the US imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces and expanding the military bases of aggression in south Korea."

Ford and other war maniacs of US imperialism prattled, at every opportunity following the events in Indochina, that the US would observe its "commitments" to south Korea and would not hesitate to "use nuclear weapons" in case of a war in Korea.

It is under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of aggression from the north" that the US imperialists have shipped in nuclear and other mass destruction weapons and placed them in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and, at the same time, have reorganized the operational chain of command of their aggressor forces occupying south Korea.

It goes without saying that all these steps were aimed to start another aggressive war in Korea.

Against such background came Schlesinger's recent tour to south Korea and Japan. His aim was to give shape to the plan.

This is borne out by his closed-door war confabs with puppets Pak Jung Hiites, the resultant "joint statement" and his "defense talks" with bigwigs of the reactionary authorities of Japan.

At the war confabs and in the "joint statement", Schlesinger confirmed that the US imperialists would further keep their aggressor army stationed in south Korea, would bring "their troops to intervene immediately for an effective aid" in case of emergency and would render active assistance in "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and construction of "defense industry".

At the "defense talks", he and bigwigs of the reactionary authorities of Japan reached an agreement that Japan would support a prolonged presence of the US imperialist aggressor forces in south Korea, that assistance would be given to the south Korean puppets through mutual cooperation and that US military bases in Japan would be put to "safe use" in case of emergency in Korea.

Schlesinger's recent trip to south Korea and Japan shows that the US imperialists' schemes for a new war in Korea have entered an extremely grave stage.

This is the most vicious challenge to the peaceloving countries and people the world over, not to speak of all the Korean people who have been struggling to preserve a durable peace in Korea and achieve its independent and peaceful reunification subsequent to the withdrawal of US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

US troop withdrawal has become a demand of the times nowadays.

An eloquent proof of this is that with the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly approaching, 40 UN member states co-sponsored a joint draft resolution whose keynote is to dissolve the "UN Command" and force the US imperialist aggression troops wearing "UN Forces" helmets out of south Korea and that it is fully approved and supported by many countries.

Nonetheless, the US imperialists reaffirmed their aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea and thus revealed themselves in all their nakedness as diabolical aggressor and war maniac running counter to the demand of the times.

At the war confabs with puppet Pak Jung Hi and his ilk Schlesinger raved that bear and sheep cannot live together at one yard and that any reconciliation devoid of strength may swiftly lead to war. His statement signifies that "US welcome to the north-south dialogue" is a sheer lie and that its real ulterior motive is to perpetuate the split of Korea and keep the north and south at feud with each other.

The US imperialist aggressor army's "immediate intervention" in case of war in Korea, "effective aid" and "use of nuclear weapons" pointed out in the "joint statement make it self-evident that the aim of the US troops' presence in south Korea is not to prevent war but to ignite it.

Today the entire Korean people are resolutely and indignantly denouncing the US imperialists for their criminal manoeuvrings to plunge Korea into war shambles, keep it split into two and occupy south Korea for ever as their colony and military base.

If the US imperialists unleash war in Korea despite of our repeated warnings, they will certainly sustain even more ignominious defeat than ever.

Kim Dong Ok

Zimbabwe Advances Confidently toward a New Victory

September 12 is the "day of world-wide solidarity with the Zimbabwe people".

On this occasion the Korean people express militant solidarity with the patriotic armed forces and people of Zimbabwe who are undauntedly fighting with arms in hand for national independence and liberation.

Over the nine years since they took up arms to break the "chains" of colonialism, the Zimbabwe guerillas and people inflicted severe blows upon the imperialists and colonialists and their lackeys, the Smith white racists, and attained great victories. The armed struggle is gaining in strength and scope day by day, rapidly covering wide areas including the northern, eastern, northwestern and northeastern regions of the country.

The successive reverses of the imperialists and colonialists and the appearance of new independent states in Africa give the Zimbabwe people fresh courage and confidence.

The Smith racists are resorting to vicious manoeuvres to stamp out the ever-growing triumphant struggle of the Zimbabwe people. While intensifying their repression of the Zimbabwe patriots, they pretend to solve the Rhodesian question by "peaceful" means through "talks" under the plea of "reconciliation" and "cooperation".

With no crafty trick, can they break the fighting spirit of the Zimbabwe people.

The patriots and people of Zimbabwe are further reinforcing their fighting forces with the firm conviction that they can achieve final victory only through an uncompromising struggle against the enemy.

Zimbabwe's fighting organizations are now cementing their unity and cohesion and many patriotic youths and people are joining the armed ranks. Thus, the flame of the armed struggle is raging more fiercely as the days go by.

The struggle of the Zimbabwe people greatly contributes to the anti-imperialist common cause of the third world people as a struggle to cut off the last life line of imperialism, colonialism and racism in Africa.

That is why their struggle commands active support of the third world people and other peoples of the world.

In the future too, as in the past, the Korean people will actively and invariably support and encourage the struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

The Zimbabwe people will certainly crush the imperialists and colonialists and their stooges, the Smith white racists, and achieve the cause of their country's independence and national liberation.

An Yong Pil

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *chon*. No. 13014-59251